

PROBABILITIES.  
Decidedly cold.

# M'Gill Daily



VOL. 5. NO. 110.

MONTRÉAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1916.

"DAILY" PHONES.  
Editorial ..... Up. 446  
Business ..... Up. 483  
Advertising., Main 3052

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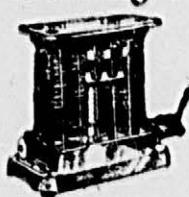
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## What's On

Today.

Science Undergrad. nominations close.

12.00—Dentistry hockey practice.

1.00—Medicine '19 hockey practice.

2.00—Arts '18 hockey practice.

2.00—Med. '18 matinee.

4.00—Skating, Campus Rink.

4.30—Meeting of News Board in Daily office.

5.00—Wrestling practice.

7.30—Fencing practice.

7.45—Cercle Francais meet at Union

Coming.

March 2—Orchestral concert, R.V.C.  
March 2—C. O. T. C. parade at 7.45 p.m.

March 3—Election, Science Undergraduates' Society.

March 3—Nominations for Students' Council close.

March 5—Special students' service, American Presbyterian Church.

March 10—Arts smoker.

## PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Max Sigler Will Give a Paper on Various Theories of State.

A meeting of the Philosophical Society will be held in room B, Strathcona Hall, at 8.15 this evening, when Mr. Max Sigler, Arts '16, will deliver a discourse on the "Comparisons of the Theories of the State of Hobbes, Rousseau and Spinoza."

The meeting promises to be an interesting and instructive one, and all members of the society as well as all those interested in the topic are urged to attend. Free discussion will follow the reading of Mr. Sigler's paper.

## MIDNIGHT LIST OF CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—The following is the list of names up to midnight:

2nd Battalion.

Wounded—Wm. Ogden, Providence, R.I.

3rd Battalion.

Severely wounded—Norman A. Gurnett, 318 St. George street, Toronto; Lance-Corp. Bernard M. Andrew, Box 772, Vancouver, B.C.

Killed in action—Sergt. Edward T. Luck, 493 Richmond street, Toronto; Edward Lock, Compton, Que.

7th Battalion.

Wounded—Thomas Stewart, Scotland.

8th Battalion.

Wounded—John McLeod, Goderich, Ont.

11th Battalion.

Seriously ill—Samuel McNeice, Ireland.

13th Battalion.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now killed in action—Sergt. John H. Thomson, Strathmore avenue, Montreal West, Que.

16th Battalion.

Wounded—Robert E. Trainor, 76 Menzies street, Victoria, B.C.

Died—John McLeod Beaton, Courtenay, B.C.

22nd Battalion.

Seriously wounded—Alyre Dufour, 107 Dufresne street, Montreal.

Wounded—Alfred Robege, Mountjoy Village, Que.; Jean Raza, 657 Mentana street, Montreal; Louis Hudon, St. Denis de Kamouraska, Que.

Killed in action—Charles C. Battell, 12 Thompson street, Concord, N.H.; Alphonse Charbonneau, St. Antoine, Montreal, Que.

24th Battalion.

Seriously wounded—Alyre Dufour, 107 Dufresne street, Montreal.

Wounded—Kenneth Keith, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Harry E. Smith, Picton, Ont.

Severely wounded—Thos. Hunt, 125 Aqueduct street, Montreal; John C. Osborne, 477 Aylmer street, Montreal.

26th Battalion.

Dangerously ill—Dan E. Melanson, 136 Orange street, St. John, N.B.

49th Battalion.

Seriously ill—Charles B. Reinhardt, 8356 77th avenue, Edmonton South, Alta.

55th Battalion.

Seriously ill—Allan Cripps, Queen street, Chatham, N.B.

Princess Pals.

Killed in action—Corps. J. E. L. Milien, 418 Wood avenue, Westmount.

Royal Canadian Regiment

Wounded—Alden F. Gibson, Newcastleton, Ont.

First Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Died of wounds—Gordon C. Bateman, Cocagne Cape, Kent Co., N.B.

Fourth Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Wounded—Franklin J. Oldfield, 17 Ellis street, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Fifth Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Wounded—John Clark, Galt, Ont.

Sixth Howitzer Brigade.

Wounded—Driver Harvey G. Foster, Caledonia, Ont.

At the close of the address an interesting discussion ensued. Dr. Ruttan pointed out that the effect of the precipitated membrane on the diffusion had not been sufficiently studied. Dr. Lloyd discussed the subject from a botanical point of view, and Dr. Bancroft from a geological point of view. Dr. Bancroft did not consider that it had been sufficiently well established that the formation of agates and allied minerals was due to this phenomenon.

The meeting then adjourned, after tendering a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker.

Dr. Taylor to speak.

Will address the Delta Sigma Society This Afternoon.

To-day, at 4 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor will address the Delta Sigma on his experiences of the war.

The executive of the society feel that they are lucky to get such a busy man to give some of his time to them, and they therefore wish to have a large audience present. The subject is one which interests us all, and it is hoped that as many R. V. C. students as possible will come to the meeting.

Friends of the students are also cordially invited to hear Dr. Taylor.

H. R. Morgan ill.

H. R. Morgan, former editor of the Daily, has been confined to the house for a couple of days through illness.

## CHEMICAL SOC. HOLDS MEETING

J. Stansfield Delivers Paper on Liesegang Rings.

### HISTORY GIVEN.

Careful and Interesting Analysis of Whole Subject Given by Speaker.

The regular meeting of the Chemical Society was held yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. As there was no business to be brought before the meeting, the president called on Mr. J. Stansfield to present his paper on "Liesegang Rings."

The speaker first went into the history of these rings. Liesegang first showed that if a drop of silver nitrate is placed on a gel containing potassium chromate, a series of rings of silver chromate are formed, somewhat similar in appearance to the rings on the cross-section of a trunk of a tree.

Ostwald in 1897 offered an explanation of this phenomenon. He stated that when the first ring was formed, the silver chromate produced exhausted all the silver and chromate ions in its immediate vicinity, and another ring could not be formed until more silver ions had diffused out and more chromate ions diffused in, until the strength of the silver and chromate ions were equal at least to the solubility product of these ions. Another ring is then formed, but further from the centre than the first. This process is repeated till a whole series of rings are formed.

In 1903 Morse and Pierce produced rings with a large number of other substances. They showed that the time necessary for a band to reach a certain position varied directly as the square of the distance from the centre. They also showed that the rate of diffusion increased with temperature. These bands can be produced in water alone without the presence of gelatine, but they break up very easily after the first few bands have been formed.

In 1904 Hausmann showed that the distance reached by the rings in a constant time depended on the strength of the solution at the centre of the rings. Rings formed with ammonium chromate were much thicker and more widely spaced. In 1907 Liesegang showed that a later set of rings could be formed over a previously formed set, without any interference from the latter. In 1912 it was shown that the results were always the same no matter which of the reacting substances were placed at the centre of formation of the rings. In 1913 Liesegang showed that no rings were produced in absolutely pure gelatine, a slight trace of acid being necessary.

The speaker then described some of his own work on this subject. The gelatine solution containing the potassium chromate was spread on glass plates and allowed to set. A drop of silver nitrate solution was then placed in the centre of the plate. It was found that the total distance through which diffusion can take place increases with decreasing concentration of the potassium chromate, and increases with increasing concentration of the silver nitrate. The rings were best formed with strong silver nitrate and weak potassium chromate. The rate of diffusion also increases with the concentration of the silver nitrate.

The speaker then showed some very interesting lantern slides which had been formed by causing these rings to form directly on the slide itself. It could be noticed that the exterior rings were much more granular than the interior rings. Also, the further from the centre the greater was the distance between successive rings.

The speaker also described some work in which he had investigated the rate of diffusion of individual reagents in gelatine under the same conditions. The stronger solutions were found to diffuse much faster than the weaker solutions, and normal silver nitrate diffused much faster than normal lead nitrate.

At the close of the address an interesting discussion ensued. Dr. Ruttan pointed out that the effect of the precipitated membrane on the diffusion had not been sufficiently studied. Dr. Lloyd discussed the subject from a botanical point of view, and Dr. Bancroft from a geological point of view. Dr. Bancroft did not consider that it had been sufficiently well established that the formation of agates and allied minerals was due to this phenomenon.

The meeting then adjourned, after tendering a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker.

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# McGill Daily

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The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

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## SCISSORED SENTIMENT

### THE COURTS OF HEAVEN

Last night as I lay on my bed,  
I pondered my legal vocations,  
A nightmare swept over my brain  
That almost defies presentation.  
Methought that my door opened and,  
Here I could say, "Hey diddle diddle,"  
A gentleman stood by my side  
With flames spurting out of his middle.

Said he, "Mr. Gabriel's my name,  
And my mission, I know, seems abhorrent,  
For I've come to call you to account  
By serving upon you this warrant.  
Your summons has come, sir, at last.

Annealed to a long condescension,  
And note the High Sheriff himself  
Grants leave to arrest on dependence."

Said I, "Mr. Gabriel, sir,  
Though your law seems a little bit hazy

I like, sir, the style of your bat,  
And your trumpet's a regular daisy.  
So tell the High Sheriff himself

I resent not his kind interference,  
But am willing to stand on my trial,  
And will probably enter appearance:

Though for casting gold crowns down upon

A really ridiculous ocean  
Manufactured entirely of glass,

I simply haven't a notion.  
There are some who may love to play harps,

And doubtless play them in a fine way,

But I, for my part, much prefer A Beckstein, or Broadwood, or Steinway.

In such occupations as these

I really can't see where the sense is.  
Still, I'd better instruct Counsel now

To try to prepare some defences."

With that I was whisked up aloft

On a kind of impalpable ether!

At such an impossible pace

That I scarcely had time for a breather.

We came to a gem-studded door,

And Gabriel started to kick it,

Continuing to do so until

An old man put his head through the wicket.

"Come, Peter, bestir your old bones," cried Gabriel. "Don't ask no questions

For keeping us standing our here  
Will ruin our lungs and digestions."

With these words the door opened wide,

And we passed to the Palace of Justice,

Where the floor is all golden and jewels,

And the silver untarnished by rust is;

Where a whole crowd of seraphs and such

Continually pushes and jostles.

And Martyrs and Angels and Saints Hob-nob with High Priests and Apostles.

"Oh, Gabriel," I cried to my guide,  
"Can you tell me where'er in this riot

I can find of law-agents a firm

Who'll prepare my defences in quiet?"

"Alas," he replied, "since on Earth

The lawyers have all the monopoly

Of peace-making, justice and truth,

And manage the business so sloppily.

The great Lord High Sheriff himself

By Act of Sederunt has given

The charge of Courts here to the Priests,

So there isn't a Lawyer in Heaven."

I was wakened at this point by Mabel,

Who said breakfast was now on the table.

—W. G.

### CONSISTENT HONESTY.

In the college community, as in any other, there come the temptations to dishonesty and unfair play. The students of the University of California have banded themselves together in what is called the Honor Spirit. In this they have agreed to foster fair play in athletics, to be business-like and exact in handling all student money, and to neither give nor accept aid during an examination.

Some students live by the principle that it is all right to be dishonest, provided they are not caught. On the other hand, many feel that if they do their own work it is not their concern if someone else does not. Just here is where we fall so very noticeably. Surely if there is not a strong sentiment abroad against dishonest practices, rules can never be effective.

To the end that every one of us may realize that each member of the student body is responsible for the prevention of dishonest practices among us, we are to have an Honor Spirit campaign, so that those who are new to the life and ideals of California honor may know the responsibility placed upon them, and that those of us who have been here longer will renew our loyalty to this cause. The honor spirit can only become a splendid reality when each and every one of us live up to the highest and best of California ideals.—Daily Californian.

—

### GET HONORS FROM FRANCE.

The French Government, through President Poincaré, has honored two of the graduates of the R.M.C. Major Henry Poole, D.S.O., of the Royal Artillery, who graduated from the R.M.C. in 1899; and First Lieutenant Wheeler, of the Royal Engineers and a graduate of the R.M.C. of 1909, have both been decorated with the Croix de Chevalier.

## MCGILL DAILY.

## McGILLIANA ::

### 6.—PROF. A. S. EVE.

Major A. S. Eve, Macdonald Professor of Physics, has during the past year and a half given his time to military affairs. He has been connected with the C.O.T.C., in which he was a Captain, and is now senior Major of the 14th Battalion, C.E.F.

He first became interested in military activities when attending Cambridge University, and while there was a member of the Officers' Training Corps, entering into the work with that spirit of zeal which has characterized his work along all lines.

When the war broke out Prof. Eve joined the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., being given the command of Platoon 13, "D" Company. On account of his previous experience and ability he was soon appointed Captain and second in command of "D" Company. When the college term closed, the McGill Auxiliary Battalion was formed, and here Capt. Eve was given command of "D" Company. This Battalion was formed to give preliminary training to men who, though not desiring to go overseas, wished to have some knowledge of military affairs. The success of this Auxiliary Battalion was contributed to very considerably by Major Eve and his associate officers.

After Capt. Eve was given command of "D" Company, this Battalion was formed to give preliminary training to men who, though not desiring to go overseas, wished to have some knowledge of military affairs. The success of this Auxiliary Battalion was contributed to very considerably by Major Eve and his associate officers.

In 1905, Major A. S. Eve married Elizabeth A. Brook, Arts '04, of Montreal. His family consists of one son and one daughter.

In college Major Eve was always a friend to the students under him, and was another of those professors who are able to exert an influence on his students which extends outside the classroom. Major Eve is very good-natured, and will do anything he is asked. For example, at the Smoker the other night, when Major McKergow was indisposed, Major Eve stepped in and filled the gap, and entertained the crowd at the Smoker for a good period.

A few weeks ago, too, when the C.O.T.C. and 5th Overseas Company were out on manoeuvres at Ste. Anne's, Major Eve, together with Lieut.-Col. Magee, acted as umpires of the work for the day, and, after following the movements of the men all day with the utmost care, helped in giving the final criticism. These are only examples of the willingness with which the Major comes forward to help when he is asked.

One phrase still clings to Major Eve as a relic of the younger days of the C.O.T.C., when the men were more willing than adept and that was the alliterative command, "Don't double, Damn it!" which Major Eve hurled after his agile platoon, who were desirous of getting out of the snowdrift at the earliest possible opportunity.

At all events, when the Major goes overseas with his battalion, it will be a great loss to those who were looking forward to taking his subjects and coming into contact with him, and getting the encouragement that he always offered.

## GERMANY ON NAVAL SITUATION

Berlin, Germany.—A review in the Berliner Tageblatt by Captain Persius of the naval situation at the close of 1915 contained some interesting passages.

Throughout the year, the writer began, the situation at sea had remained unchanged, the ships of the line on both sides having for the most part sought the protection of their harbors, while such encounters as had taken place had been between lighter vessels, such as cruisers, torpedo-boats and submarines. The importance of sea power, he wrote, has been almost entirely eliminated in the eyes of the superficial observer; but in reality the fleets play many an important role behind the scenes. In the north, without abandoning its "strategy of restraint," the British fleet has exercised domination over the commercial over-sea routes not only of Germany, but of the Netherlands and the Scandinavian states, the pressure of which has made itself felt on our economic life, as well as on our ability to procure provisions and raw materials from neutral countries. Our fleet played a similar part with regard to Russia by its supremacy in the Baltic. Austria-Hungary and Turkey were likewise cut off from communication with over-sea countries by the enemy.

As before, our endeavor must be to weaken the enemy by the pin pricks of the submarines, especially with regard to his commerce, as well as by small attacks, until perhaps a favorable opportunity offers for an undertaking on a large scale, such as is longed for by our entire navy. Just as the land war in the west has come to a standstill in the trenches and battles are no longer fought, so it has been at sea. The trenches, which offer a position of defence that appears as a rule impracticable for large forces to attack, have their counterpart at sea in the shape of submarine mines. Both of these build a wall around the great battleships that can be broken through only at the sacrifice of much costly material. Our opponents have hitherto fought shy of such a risk. We ourselves, in view of the strength of the hostile fleet, cannot think of provoking an encounter on the high seas. As before, our endeavor must be to weaken the enemy by the pin pricks of the submarines, especially with regard to his commerce, as well as by small attacks, until perhaps a favorable opportunity offers for an undertaking on a large scale, such as is longed for by our entire navy.

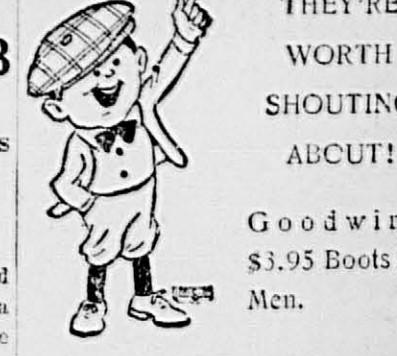
Nowadays, the naval warfare went on, one frequently hears views as to the effectiveness of our U boats that bear little resemblance to those expressed a year ago. Then, unfortunately, hopes were inflated, owing to a disregard of facts which the informed expert denied, but which remained concealed from the layman. To-day the results of the entire submarine campaign are revealed, published in official quarters, and every one can judge for himself to what extent those results correspond to his expectations.

It is difficult to estimate too highly the enemy's losses in merchantmen. For the future we cherish the expectation that these will be increased by the success of our submarines with their ever-growing number and improved efficiency.

The same argument, Capt. Persius concluded, applied to the enemy's losses in war vessels. With regard to these also, he wrote, it must not be forgotten that the gaps have been rapidly filled, that is, that the enemy has been able to launch a large number of men-of-war of all classes during the past year. It must, therefore, be clearly understood that our opponents are today considerably stronger at sea than at the outbreak of war. Whether in the course of the further development of the situation an appreciable advantage will accrue to them from their superior strength at sea, the future will show. We shall be able to judge that that will not be the case.

## DR. LIMA BEFORE HISTORICAL CLUB

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**GAYETY THIS WEEK MIDNIGHT MAIDENS**

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**IMPERIAL**

## STIRRING DESCRIPTION OF AFTER YPRES.

The darkness still hangs over our own, and we get out to watch his progress; soon the white, fluffy bursts of smoke appear around it, and there comes the faint report of the bursting shell; however, by clever dodging he manages to complete his flight and return with reports to headquarters, some miles in rear.

The morning "Hymn of Hate" has started. There is the waspish snap of a "whizz-bang" just clearing our parapet and bursting in the field in rear; this is closely followed by others, and the mud begins to fly around us, but no damage is done other than that which can be repaired very quickly. Now comes a different note and a "Weary Willie" drones its way over our heads; this is not its destination, however, and away in the rear we see a huge burst of black smoke, and a few seconds after the tremendous boom of the explosion is heard. Others are now hitting all over the countryside. Our own batteries are in action, the uproar is deafening, but still in the midst of it all we can pick out the various kinds of shell—the rumbling roar of the "Jack Johnson," the adult sighing of the "Big Willie," the childish whine of a "Little Willie," the metallic clang of bursting shrapnel and the swish! swish! swish! in quick succession as the shells from a French seventy-five speed over our glasses. A shell bursts over us but we do not hear it. The first thing I know is the fall of the entire man against me as he tumbled into the trench. I get down to assist in dressing him, while the third still remains up until pulled down; he has two cuts along the back of his jacket from shrapnel bullets, but otherwise is untouched.

This time, however, fortune favors us; the wind changes, driving the fumes back along the German trenches, smothering the occupants and driving them out. Their flight is so hurried that their communicating trench is filled very quickly, and many break out across the open. As the cloud rolls on, they are exposed to the direct fire of our field and machine guns. The gas cloud is superseded by one of shell smoke, and the escaping Boches are cut down by the score.

In the excitement three of us get about the parapet and watch through our glasses. A shell bursts over us but we do not hear it. The first thing I know is the fall of the entire man against me as he tumbled into the trench. I get down to assist in dressing him, while the third still remains up until pulled down; he has two cuts along the back of his jacket from shrapnel bullets, but otherwise is untouched.

The war of the artillery still continues, and about seven o'clock we get the order to "stand to." All are now on the alert in readiness for any move on the part of the enemy, but no attack is made, and half an hour after dark "as by night" is passed along.

The pick and shovel are busy again; fatigue parties are told off to bring up food, water and ammunition, the trenches are inspected by the C.O. and we settle down for the night work.

A flare goes up, spreading its ghastly light over all, another and then whole bunches of them. Now and again the rattle of a machine-gun breaks out and the bullets "ping" over our heads, or go "plutt" into the earth.

The violence of the duel abates and settles down to the long range fire of heavy guns. The towns and important points are receiving the attention of our own and the enemy's batteries, and aeroplanes of both sides are out, but our seem to assert their superiority and drive the others in. We can follow the courses of the various planes by the downy balls of smoke where they have been subject to fire. Over to our left is Ypres, and who among us shall ever forget it. That mass of ruins that once was a beautiful city with its quaint houses and masterpieces of mediaeval architecture, now gradually crumbling to pieces. Ypres; and oh! the pictures it brings up before us and the mixed feelings of pride, sorrow, and the bitter hatred of the "Kultur" that has turned this garden into a blood-soaked ruin.

The thoughts do not last long. New things break in constantly. And now the beginning of battle above our heads proves a fresh source of interest. A Boche plane is coming over our lines, and when above us drops a bomb on our dressing station, wounding our doctor. But revenge is coming quickly. Up behind a cloud is one of our machines keeping out of the sight of the German and constantly gaining elevation; suddenly it sweeps down on the enemy like a hawk on its prey, there is the sharp rattle of a machine-gun, the Hun wavers and disappears into the cloud to reappear in a few seconds, diving nose down to the earth, and is smashed to pieces on the road about half a mile from us. There is a cheer from our trench, and then

Breakfast is scarcely finished when the mist begins to clear away and the men return to their dugouts, knowing full well that something will be doing very soon. We are not kept waiting very long. Somewhere above we can hear the hum of an aeroplane and we all get under cover so that the observer may not be able to tell whether our trench is strongly manned or not. This time, however, it is one of

## RUSSIAN HEROINE TRICKS GERMANS

Disarms and Ties Up a Whole German Detachment Single-Handed.

Among a party of Letts who have succeeded in escaping from a village in Courland, Russia, now occupied by the Germans, is a girl of seventeen, who has been rewarded for a great deed of bravery, with the St. George's Cross.

A small German detachment marched on to the farm owned by this girl's father. Sentries were left outside to keep watch on a hill quite close, while the rest entered the house and prepared to have a good time. The young German Lieutenant turned to the girl, with the order to get wine at any cost, as their supply had run short. She was told that unless she fulfilled the order the house would be set on fire, and she herself subjected to violence.

There were two barrels of heavy liqueur, made of spirit and berries, in the cellar, and a bright idea struck the girl. Before giving them the cordial, she dropped into it some powder, made of bluebells, which brings on heavy drowsiness. The first barrel was soon emptied, and the demand

### LIEUT. NEWCOMBE BETTER.

Lieut. E. Newcombe, of the Princess Patricias, who was wounded about a week ago, has been reported to be out of danger. Lieut. Newcombe commands the platoon in which there are many McGill boys.

came for more. The second barrel contained a double portion of the powder, and the Germans soon began to roll on to the floor, one after another.

Seeing her enemies helpless round the barrels, she filled a bowl with the liqueur, took it out to the sentries, who stood freezing in the cold, and gave it to them to drink, incidentally mentioning that she was fulfilling the officer's orders. She then returned to the house and carefully disarmed the soldiers, who, sunk in heavy slumber, lay about in different attitudes, and hid their weapons deep in the cellar. Meantime her father was fastening with ropes the limbs of the insensible Germans.

Having accomplished her task with the prisoners, the girl proceeded to find her way out to the Russian positions. Following forest paths and making her way through swamps, she finally reached a Siberian outpost.

"I have disarmed and tied up 20 German soldiers and one officer. Hasten and take them prisoners," were the excited words with which the girl addressed the head officer of the Siberian Rifles.

The soldiers were amazed at the audacity of the young Lett, and could hardly believe her story. However, she persuaded them to follow her, and when they reached the farm they found the Germans still fast locked in their drunken sleep. Several pails of ice-cold water flung in the faces of the sleepers soon roused them to the grim realities of their situation. To their bewilderment, they found that they were no longer soldiers of the German army, but prisoners of the Russians.

## TWENTY-ONE JOIN 148TH BATTALION

Interesting Window Display of 148th Equipment at Holt, Renfrew & Co., Ltd.

As is usual at the beginning of the week, the number enlisting with the 148th Battalion on Monday showed considerable increase, 21 men being sworn in. This number passed the medical officer out of 26 applying, an unusually high percentage.

An interesting window display is being made by the 148th at Holt, Renfrew & Co., Ltd., 401 St. Catherine street west. There is exhibited the complete outfit of a private in the 148th, including the daily rations received by each man. In addition to this is shown a Colt machine gun. The entire background of the window is taken up by an enormous poster depicting the need for more men.

Amongst the men taken on Monday are:

G. Crawshaw, of Montreal, who has two brothers with the Heavy Artillery and one with the 23rd Battery.

J. Davidson, Marion Station, Que., who has one brother with the Scots Guards, one brother with the Gordon Highlanders, and one brother with the Royal Navy.

L. J. Holden, Sutton, who was two years with the 13th Scottish Dragoons. He has one brother with the 87th Battalion.

A. Price, Montreal, who has two brothers with the British army and one son already with the 148th.

W. E. Dow, Sutton, who was three years with No. 5 Field Ambulance.

W. Smith, Quebec, who was 12 years with the Royal Engineers.

Edmund DeGrenier, Knowlton, D. Comie, Westmount.

J. Webber, Montreal.

R. Holzberg, Montreal.

G. H. Hurley, Montreal.



## University Companies Reinforcing the "Princess Patricia's"

From East and West they're rallying, these keen young college men, to uphold the glorious record of the fighting "Princess Pats". Taught by the experience of the boys already at the Front, those training now all have—or want—a

## GILLETTE Safety Razor

It's a favorite gift from those left behind, for it means to the boys more real comfort and satisfaction than you could ensure for them in almost any other way. So if you graduated so long ago that you cannot go overseas yourself, in the name of your Alma Mater send a Gillette to some brave lad who can.

**Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited**

Office and Factory : The Gillette Building, Montreal. 107

The Crest of the University Overseas Companies

Reinforcing the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

No. 1 Company Raised by Capt. Gregor Barclay, and

No. 2 Company Raised by Capt. George McDonald, both part of the "Princess Pats", with the Canadian Divisions at the Front.

No. 3 Company Raised by Capt. Eve. Now reported in France.

No. 4 Company Raised by Capt. Eve. Still training in England.

No. 5 Company Now being trained by Major McGregor in Montreal.

No. 6 Company Now recruiting. Recruiting Offices : Molson Hall, McGill University, Montreal.

## THE IMPERIAL

The chief attraction to-day and to-morrow is a Metro production entitled "The Black Fear," in which the accomplished dramatic actress, Grace Valentine, is supported by Grace Valentine, Edward Brennan, Paul Everston, John Tansey, the boy actor, and many other well-known artists. "Black Fear" deals with the subject of the drug curse, but this delicate subject is so well handled that it not only gives a valuable lesson, but makes an interesting and entertaining picture.

On Friday and Saturday, John Barrymore will be seen at his best in the Famous Player production of "Nearly a King." This production, which was written specially for Mr. Barrymore, gives him the greatest opportunity of his motion picture career to display the thousand and one comic sides of his talented nature, which has made him a prime favorite since his introduction to the film world by the Famous Player Company.

## BASKETBALL STAR BANNED.

Joe Ashmead, Cornell's crack basketball guard, has been placed on probation by the Faculty, and was unable to play against Columbia in New York. Ashmead's loss is a serious blow to the Cornell team.

## CHEMICAL COLLOQUIUM.

The regular Colloquium in Chemistry will be held in the Chemistry Building to-day, at 5 o'clock. Mr. A. B. Haw will read a paper entitled "Copper Complexes of Amino Acids." Any members of the University who may be interested are cordially invited to attend.

## The Royal Military College of Canada

There are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving military training to the cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia, in fact it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examinations for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 3½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, room, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$3000.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military divisions and districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, applications should be made to the Secretary of the Military Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. M.R. 94-5.

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hat day after day. "A change is as good as a rest" and the saying is very applicable to men's dress.

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**ALLIES HAVE  
EDGE ON HUNS**

"Trench Fever" is Just "Grippe"  
—Enemy Shells Unceasingly.

**TORONTONIAN IN R.A.M.C.**

Writes Interestingly of Experiences Undergone at the Front in Trenches.

Interesting trench experiences are related in the following letter, written by a Torontonian serving with the Royal Army Medical Corps, and just received by his family here:

I have just had my annual attack of grippe, only I struck the real thing here, which is where 'la grippe' landed in Europe about twenty years ago, or more. It got me a week ago, and on Saturday I went to bed with fever and glorious pains and headache. I had to stay in bed Sunday and Monday, but got up on Tuesday, as my temperature was normal, and went over to the mess foolishly for a bite to eat, and had a relapse of fever on Wednesday, when I had to beat it back to bed again. However, I got up for a while yesterday, and am feeling O.K. to-day, though I haven't been out yet. I am going to be more careful, and treat it with more respect, as it is evidently a bold, bad bug. I was out in the trenches the day before I took sick. My feet got soaking wet, and we had a long ride home, so that helped to give the bug an opening. As a matter of fact, what they call 'trench fever' is simply grippe of the real old-fashioned type, and not a new disease at all.

I must now tell you about our expeditions to the trenches. Our major wanted us to see something of how the other field ambulances were conducting their work, and he also wanted to send 100 field dressings to one of the regiments of our brigade. So the three Canadians in the unit volunteered to go together, as the major and two of the other fellows had been visiting a couple of clearing hospitals a few days before, and we thought it was our turn to see something. He also wanted to get supplies in a big town near the front which we had not been able to get in other places.

The three of us started out about 9 a.m. with an orderly in a motor ambulance, and rode about twenty miles, till we struck the big town.

We had to leave the ambulance at a cross-roads in the town and walk the rest of the way. The town had been heavily shelled, and was practically deserted, except for troops, and the houses were all more or less in ruins. Here and there some of the houses were still occupied by the inhabitants, or by the troops billeted in them, but there were very few that did not show the effects of shell-fire, and nearly all the windows were broken. Some houses were almost completely destroyed, while near them others were comparatively little damaged. This was a thickly built-up place—houses in rows continuously just like old parts of London or Toronto. Troops were passing constantly on the streets, and occasionally the Germans would send a few big shells into the town, though not on this day. We walked along trying to find our headquarters, and being several times misdirected, until we came pretty near to the end of the houses beside a huge coal dump, where a big coal mine was. We had been told by an officer that the Germans generally planted a few shells into it every day just to make it uncomfortable as an observation point, and we were rather startled when we heard a tremendous report quite close

to us, and then another shortly afterwards. Then we saw that they were from a battery of our big guns firing from quite near the wood, barely fifty yards away. They were 4.7s, and we watched them firing in turn about four rounds each. Then another battery near began to fire so many rounds, and then another; and all that evening they kept it up. They certainly made some racket, fairly making the drums of one's ears tingle. We all know this sort of hypothetical argument. I do not pretend to understand the rights of the question. It is plain enough that Germany hates and despises her great neighbor—fears the sheer weight of her population in too close proximity as a dangerous influence through "infiltration" in lowering the high standard of German civilization.

**Two Kinds of Barbarism.**

For Russia, according to the German view of things, is manifestly in a far inferior state of cultural development than herself—truly barbarian—and Germany seems to think that this menace of Russian barbarism ought to be self-evident to every intelligent western European and American. A year or so ago the German propaganda had much to say about this Russian menace and the necessity of forming a "buffer state" between the high kultur of Germany and the low barbarism prevailing in Russia. Since those early months of German propaganda the world has had to ponder the alternative between two sorts of barbarism and decide which kind it might prefer to be overrun by—the intelligent, submarine, poison gas sort, or the unintelligent, wild Cossack sort. And the world after a year and a half of contemplation and pretty thorough instruction, seems at present writing to prefer the more remote to the nearer barbarism. It may possibly not be compelled to accept either.

It is easy enough to understand why the Germans consider the Russians to be so obviously beneath them in civilization. For the two races represent cardinaly opposed principles of life. Mr. Stephen Graham, in his enticing book, "The Way of Martha and the Way of Mary," has pointed out this antagonism between the spirit of the west and that of the east by unmistakably vivid instances. His is one of the most moving books I have come across in months; it makes me long to see Russia and realize a little what that mysterious, obscure Slav force is like, as anything Russian of Tolstoi or Gogol or Dostoevsky always makes me curious about the spirit behind this vast nation.

Of course, a German with his tidy cities, his thrifty cultivated fields, his

industrious and efficient bureaucracy, his excellent technical schools, and all the rest that go to make his boasted kultur, must despise Russian filth, poverty, ignorance and graft—also the atrociously inefficient Russian Government and the primitive industrial conditions. Everything that the German prides himself in, the Russian ignores; and those things that Russias seem to consider the only really vital human interests, the Germans often speak of as "soft sentimentalities."

**Russians Religious.**

What would you? If man is to be considered primarily as a successful economic machine, and the end of his life the accomplishment of increasing wealth and luxury—of more telephones, telegraphs, fast trains, big shops, huge factories, semi-detached cottages, etc., etc., of course Russia lags woefully behind the western world in the race for the kingdom of heaven. Germany is in many respects—and I say this with no belittling intention—the supreme expression of human materialism, of the dominant creed of western Europe that man's first and last duty on this earth is to himself, his first obvious obligation being to make his abode healthier, pleasanter, richer, more luxurious.

The country that has achieved the most civilization is the one where the average of physical well-being is the highest, and with this test the two modern states that are admittedly foremost in spreading the blessings of industrial science farthest and deepest are these United States and Germany, and I suppose every one would admit that Germany had employed her resources more intelligently than we have. Russia is perhaps the only great country left on the earth whose people seem to consider that man's first duty in this life is not to himself, but to God, and that consequently it matters very little what he makes of himself industrially and materially provided his soul has entered into right relations with its maker.

I shall not try to say which I think to be the sounder view of human life and destiny. Sufficient for my present purpose to realize that two great peoples holding sincerely these two opposed views of human life must misunderstand each other forever, and that the materially minded one must fear the other minded one because of the danger of loss of the things which the materially minded care for quite as much as life itself—that is, comfort and security. The one principle utterly excludes the other. If the western or German ideal should get the upper hand, either peacefully or through force, then inevitably the Russian ideal must change. Mr. Graham says that under German influence, especially with aid of favorable tariff arrangements, a considerable western European bourgeoisie or middle class has sprung up in Russia during the last decade, with our own ideals of comfort and progress.

If the German ideal represented by these manufacturers and traders were to prevail, Russia would get more factories, develop her rich mines—in short, become what we call "a modern progressive state," which naturally Germany would very much like to have happen if she could obtain the position of guide, philosopher and friend to "awakening Russia." Incidentally the enervation produced by material development would eliminate that peril of Russian barbarism.

**The Russian Influence.**

What might happen if the Russian hordes should pour out over Germany, would be harder to predict. They might become westernized and lose their racial faith more rapidly than the conquered peoples of western Europe could assimilate the Slav religious faith. Yet something surely of the Slav ideal would remain in the composite, and I for one believe that there is much need of certain Slavic ele-

ments in the thought that animates today industrial Europe and America.

For the Slav, as every one knows, is first and last a religious person, not the Czar's entourage, nor the army, nor the bureaucracy, nor the new middle classes—the elements that control the government of the great Russian nation—but the people themselves, the numberless millions of mousks, those "hordes" of which the Germans have such contempt and fear.

Even the corrupted, westernized upper classes, with all the cynicism of our civilization, seem to have retained the religious instinct, the feeling that possibly this life of material accomplishment is not all.

We speak of the Slav religious manifestations as superstition, medieval. We have little use for their ikons, their monasteries, their hermits and saints and coddled beggars. We seem to think that they belong to an era in man's experience through which we enlightened peoples have passed and left behind in the gloom of the dark ages.

In leaving behind those simple religious symbols, have we not also abandoned the essential moving spirit of it all? Is it not that the Russian pesters his dwellings with ikons or still goes on pilgrimages that makes him to us "primitive"? It is because he is more concerned with the state of his soul than with his material comfort. We cannot imagine a same, healthy human being who would abandon a good home, his position in the world, and wander over the roads in search of some inner satisfaction which should resolve the enigma of existence.

It is just because I have seen so much material progress around me, so many "improvements," so much industrial "development" and their accompanying selfishness and basitlity that I for one am growing sceptical of the pretensions of our western ideal—even when fulfilled by expert, efficient Germans! "What profits it for a man to have all these and lose his soul?"

This comes to my lips as I look over our skyscrapers, hotel, railroad, millionaires, automobiles, express steamships, etc. Has the inner spiritual life risen on the average one kilogram through the enormous increase in national wealth the last twenty years, both in Germany and the United States? Is it not really at a lower ebb in all vital manifestations than ever before—in art, in literature, in politics, especially in leadership? And is not that nation which has pressed the material method of winning the world farthest just the one that any merciful, benign God would forever exclude from His heaven? Have we done so much to exterminate human wretchedness, to raise the mental and spiritual life in the mass, that we can feel superior to the benighted Russian peasant, who seems chiefly concerned, when he is not drunk, with his God?

**"The Russian Hordes."**

Russians have not developed telephones and telegraphs, railroads and automobiles, stock markets and trusts, and all the rest of what the ordinary man means by civilization. Their inns are said to be filthy; poverty abounds. Life is altogether on a low plane, judged by the standard of German snugness. With cities composed of large, grandiose buildings, with many churches and shrines, pilgrims and saints and ikons, endless talk over the samovar of unrealities, the Russian seems to belong to another, remote world, possibly to a fresher, sounder world that remembers the finite nature of the body. What profits a man to possess the world in the German and American sense if he has no personality, no soul fit to enjoy it—or govern it?

Is there not something which both Germany and the United States have to learn from "the Russian hordes"—and that to reckon the satisfactions of the body at a little less?

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.



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Shows over the coat in back;  
low sharp, smart curveaway  
front; good knot and slide space.  
2 for 25c  
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We send for and deliver prescriptions promptly  
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**The Art of Bread Baking—**

Since the year A. D. 500, bread-mixing and baking have gradually improved, until this day the James M. Aird Bakeries are turning out the perfect loaves—Pandandy, Scotch Honey, Family, Bermaline, Tipperary and Fruit. All trade-marked plainly on the wrapper. To be had of your grocer, or the Aird Salesman, Main 770.

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"THE COAL THAT SATISFIES."  
**Geo. Hall Coal Co. of Canada, Limited****THE ART EMPORIUM**

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The Students' Supply House for Drawing and Draughting Material.  
SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO STUDENTS.



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**PROVINCE of QUEBEC**  
Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

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**MINERS' CERTIFICATES.**

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of the certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

**WORKING CONDITIONS.**

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

**SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.**

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

**MINING LICENSE.**

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing evidence that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

**MINING CONCESSION.**  
Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$2.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

**PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.**

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the determination, assay and analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

**HONORE MERCIER,**  
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec